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WHEN AND WHERE

For some weeks past it has been clear that the Paris Conference would run on past the time when the United Nations Assembly was due to begin its meetings in New York. Three possibilities presented themselves: First, to adjourn the Paris Conference; secondly, to postpone the Assembly once more; or, finally, to allow both to run on concurrently. The objections to adjourning the Peace Conference are obvious. Slow and unsatisfactory as its proceedings have been, there is every reason to press on now, rather than disperse delegations, many of whom have come long distances, in the uncertain hope of reassembling them at a still uncertain date. No less strong are the objections to postponing the Assembly, which has already been put off from Sept. 3 to Sept. 23, and which is faced with a number of urgent practical problems, including its own budget. What is even more important is to make it clear to the peoples of the world, who still stake great hopes on a body in which all member States can talk on an equality, that the Assembly is not some second-rate gathering to be told to kick its heels. There are difficulties in the way of holding both the Assembly and the Conference at the same time, since the delegations sent by the smaller countries and even by the greater Powers are liable to overlap. Hence the proposal by the British and American representatives in Paris that a compromise should be reached whereby the Assembly might transact the minimum of essential business and then adjourn, while in the meantime the plenary sessions in Paris should be halted, and the Conference kept in being only by its Commissions. M. Vyshinsky has opposed either a pause in the plenary sessions in Paris or a limitation of the United Nations Assembly's agenda. The Russian proposal is that either the Assembly should be postponed once more, or that it should sit within easy reach of the Conference—in Paris or preferably in Geneva. The objections to postponing the Assembly further have already been stated. M. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, some weeks ago described such a possibility as deplorable and he has now stated that the plans are unchanged. To move the organisation at this late date to Geneva appears quite impracticable, and the project is the more remarkable as coming from M. Vyshinsky, since it was largely the pressure of the Slav bloc before and during the early months of this year which got it established away from Europe and in the United States. Russia, it was said, retained bitter memories of the Soviet's experience of the old League at Geneva. But the atmosphere of Security Council meetings in New York, with the wide attention its proceedings received in the United States, seems to have occasioned second thoughts.

ROYAL MARINES

The report that it is intended to form a Royal Marine Volunteer Reserve in the new Territorial Army is proof that the spirit of innovation is not confined solely to the Army proper. That this step is being taken is in great measure due, no doubt, to the magnificent achievements of the 80,000 "hostilities only" men who served in the Corps during the war. It could have been no easy task to expand to such proportions what was a highly trained Corps d'élite of 16,000 with an intense unit pride. It has justly earned itself a reputation for unsurpassed smartness and a unique all-round handiness. It is a tribute not only to the men, but also to those who trained them that the Corps has added greatly to its already memorable traditions. In a war distinguished for the number of amphibious operations, the Royal Marines found constant employment. In the last years of withdrawal they fought desperate rearguard actions in France, Crete and the Far

TODAY IN EUROPE

Paris, situated as it is in the most beautiful part of Europe and at the crossroads which lead to London, Lisbon, Rome and Vienna, has always attracted foreigners and has always had foreign colonies far more numerous than those of most European capitals. To the foreigner, Paris offers a welcome found nowhere else and a deeply satisfying way of life unrivalled in any other great city.

Foreigners flock here for pleasure, they come to escape from intolerable political conditions in their own countries, they come to work, they come for culture. And very often,

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

having come, they settle down for good and all, and bring up their children as good Frenchmen.

The largest foreign colony is Italian. They came from overcrowded Italy to seek work and, on the whole, their industrious character has won them a good living. With their macaroni shops, their ubiquitous ice cream (now, alas, a rarity), their early vegetables, and their charming atmosphere of opera bouffe, they have added much to the colour and romance of Paris.

Then, there are the Greeks—many thousands of them. They deal principally in foodstuffs. But many of them have made fortunes as outstanding lawyers or financiers.

There are Jews long settled here who came from Eastern Europe and who tend to specialize in silken goods and jewelry. Around Paris, too, dwell many peasants from Eastern Europe who will undertake work thought too heavy by the French labourer.

There are Rumanians on the stage and Argentinians in the night clubs. There are White Russians who drink and talk a lot, and nowadays sometimes Red Russians who drink but never speak at all. There are red-faced English businessmen who work in banks and insurance companies, eat at Maxim's, and drink at the Travellers Club.

And before the war, there were Americans who stayed at the Ritz and Crillon and did their business while wives visited the dressmakers, going laboriously from fitting to fitting. Today the American colony is small and visitors from across the Atlantic are few. But already a few pioneers have arrived to rebless the old trail which, certainly next year, will be followed by many thousand more.

The Artists

However, the most important of all the foreign colonies here has always been the artists. Paris has an irresistible attraction for art students, and it's astonishing how many not only study here but settle down and come to be accepted as French artists. Sisley the Englishman, Van Gogh the Dutchman, Modigliani the Italian, Picasso the Spaniard—all spent the greater part of their artistic lives in Paris.

Formerly, the artistic colony here consisted of shaggy, romantic figures with unkempt beards, uncut hair, corduroy trousers and flowing ties. They painted, according to the fashion of the day, ample matrons, mysterious woodlands and careful seascapes. Nowadays, the artists are much neater and tidier, and have an almost sporting look about them. At the moment, they tend to cover their canvases with mountains of seascapes superimposed on backgrounds of seaweed.

The attraction of Paris seems to be as strong for writers as for painters. And in the same way that the artists who settle here paint in a French style, foreign writers who settle here manage to write successful books in French. Three who spring to mind and who have written books of considerable importance in the French language are Julian Green, Violet Trefussis and Princess Marthe Bibesco.

Julian Green is an American who was brought up in France and is completely bilingual. All his earlier books were written in French, but he is best known

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

East. When the tide turned they formed the spearhead of our attack on the fortress of Europe. Many a part-time soldier will no doubt aspire to share in the life of what Mr. Churchill told Marshal Stalin in a moment of confidence at Yalta was "the greatest Corps in the world."

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE BRITISH DEPENDENT EMPIRE

Within the British Commonwealth there are three main categories of territories. The first consists of Britain and the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The Dominions, like Britain herself, are responsible in full for their internal and external affairs. They appoint their own representatives in the capital cities of other countries; they impose their own tariffs; they raise their own armed forces.

In short, Britain and the Dominions are independent nations, each with a part to play in world affairs. When the Dominions declared war on Nazi Germany in 1939 they did so by the free decision of their own parliaments, for Britain's entry into the war in no way committed them to action. Today they exercise their right of free decision in the councils of the United Nations; voting either in accordance with Britain's policy or, if their particular interests lie the other way, against it, yet always conscious of the mutual benefits of cooperation.

The second category of Empire territories includes, for example, India. India can become a Dominion if she chooses; or, if her people prefer it, she may become a nation outside the Empire. Ever since 1942 when Sir Stafford Cripps first went to India with proposals for her independence, the British Government and the Viceroy have been striving to bring about this independence in a manner compatible with the desires and aspirations of all Indian peoples.

The main obstacle in the way of all these negotiations has been the difficulty of reconciling the ambitions and aims of India's two chief peoples, the Hindus and the Moslems. Only if they cooperate with one another can India establish herself as a great power.

Newfoundland's Request

In the same category as India but each on a different footing are Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and Burma. Newfoundland, once a Dominion experienced acute financial and economic difficulties and, at her own request, was relieved, temporarily at least, of Dominion status. Southern Rhodesia, with a population part European, is in a different category in order to provide special legislation for her very large native African population.

Burma, which before the war enjoyed wide powers of self-government, was left by the Japanese occupation in a state of utter chaos. The British Government realised that political development could be achieved only with returning economic and social stability. Already, however, representative institutions are being set up in order to prepare within a few years for the Dominion status which Burma has been promised.

The third group in the British Empire comprises some 40 territories. They lie in the West Indies, tropical Africa, the Far East, and areas of the Pacific and the Mediterranean. Britain is directly responsible for their welfare. Throughout these territories, which are known collectively as the British Colonial Empire, advances towards self-government are continually being made. In Ceylon, an ancient Asiatic

in America for his "Memories of Happy Days," which gave a fascinating picture of a typical American family transplanted to Paris.

Violet Trefussis, an Englishwoman, is a daughter of the famous Edwardian hostess, Mrs. George Keppel. At the age of 10, she was considered a backward child and was sent to Paris with her governess. From that day, mist seemed to clear, she became terrifyingly precocious, and soon was writing books in French.

Princess Bibesco, whose Rumanian home is one of those fabulous Eastern European castles—a pink palace lying between mountains and lakes—has lived all her life in France. And she has written all her novels in French, of which the most famous is "Catherine Paris."

During the war, all these three French-writing foreigners, like most of the rest of the British Empire, were scattered all over the world. Today all three have returned to Paris. Doubtless, as conditions brighten, thousands more will follow in their wake.

civilisation and a high degree of intellect and culture are helping the people in their development towards self-government. Under the new constitution, the people through their elected representatives, virtually become responsible for their own internal administration.

In tropical Africa, people for centuries were lost in barbarism and made contact with the outside world only as the slaves of other nations. Yet here too progress is being made towards self-government although the pace is slower than it is in Ceylon. On the introduction of a new constitution in March, 1946, the Gold Coast became the first British colony in Africa to secure a majority of elected—as opposed to nominated—representatives on the legislative council, which is a law-making, tax-raising body.

Prior to this date the Council, under the presidency of the governor, consisted of 15 official members and 14 unofficial members, of whom 10 were elected. Now, however, the official members have been reduced

By JOSEPHINE KAMM

to 6, the unofficial nominated members have also been reduced to 6, while the elected members have been increased from 10 to 18.

This change, which may seem small compared with the great stride towards self-government that Ceylon has taken, is yet of similar importance. The legislative council of a colony, when first set up, consists entirely of nominated official members. An elected element is introduced only when the people have given evidence of their capacity for administration. Gradually, this elected element is increased until, first, it gains a majority over the nominated unofficial members and then, (as in the Gold Coast today), over the nominated unofficial and official members combined.

On the executive council of the Gold Coast, which the governor consults on all administrative matters, there are at present both African and European members, the African element having been introduced in 1942.

Regional Councils

In Nigeria another African dependency with African members on the executive council, an important constitutional development has also taken place within the past few months. Regional councils, each with an unofficial African majority, are being introduced on the basis of the natural divisions of the country. They will act as a constitutional link between the legislative council and the many native authorities (generally consisting of chiefs, and their councils) responsible in varying degrees for their own local administration.

The regional councils will be empowered to discuss proposed laws before they are submitted to the legislative council, and also to nominate unofficial African members in the legislative council. Finally, to secure

an immediate advance, there is to be an African majority of 6 over the 16 official members and unofficial European members who at present serve on the legislative council. These developments will preserve an unbroken link between the legislative council at the centre and the native authorities, both large and small.

In British Guiana, the elected members of the legislative council are now in a decisive majority. There has been a substantial reduction in the limitations on qualifications for the franchise, though universal suffrage has not yet been introduced. The franchise qualifications have also been reduced in Barbados and here, and also in Bermuda, women have been given the vote on equal terms with men.

Jamaica, largest of the West Indian islands, has proceeded a stage further on the road to self-government. In 1944 a new constitution was introduced, providing for a two-chamber legislature, an entirely elected House of Representatives and a nominated legislative council with a strong unofficial majority. In addition, 5 of the 10 members of the executive council, which initiates all laws, are elected by the House of Representatives from among its own members. The other 5 are appointed from the members of the legislative council. Five committees, each under its own chairman, have been set up in the House of Representatives to deal with general purposes, agriculture, education, social welfare and communications.

Important Developments

In the dependencies of East Africa, as well as in Malaya, Hong Kong, in Malia, in Fiji, in the Seychelles and elsewhere in the Colonial Empire, developments toward self-government are taking place. In each of them, the particular needs and background of the peoples concerned are conditioning the nature and pace of the advance. Sarawak and British North Borneo are to be the function of a Governor-General who will, however, possess no direct administrative functions.

"All those who have made the country (Malaya) their homeland," states a Government White Paper on the Malayan Union, "should have the opportunity of a due share in the country's political and cultural institutions." Among these people are Indians, Arabs, Sinhalese as well as Chinese. The creation of a common Malayan citizenship for the Malays and for the others who were born in the country or have lived there for some years is the foundation which offers for the initial advance towards self-government. "All communities should be properly integrated into the life of Malaya," declared the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies recently; "the future development of the country as a whole should be the basis of action and policy. As to the future of Malaya, we desire to march forward to full responsible government in the way other territories of the Empire are moving."

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



FOOD SITUATION WORSE

Difficulties Of Getting Rice From Siam

Announcement By Lord Killearn

Singapore, Sept. 12. The food situation instead of showing the improvement hoped for has deteriorated since the last meeting, stated a communique issued today after the conference of the South-east Asia liaison officers presided over by Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner in South-east Asia.

The deterioration was largely due to difficulties in obtaining supplies of rice from Siam. Shipments from Siam during July and August had been considerably less than one-half of expectations and during the current month it was recognised that there was no chance of the estimated availability of 90,000 tons being attained.

Reviewing the situation in various territories, the communique stated that Hong Kong rice stocks were exhausted last week-end and no rice is expected until the end of the month. Accordingly, rice rationing must be suspended. To make up for this a full ration of flour is being issued and also a supplementary ration of army biscuits.

Ceylon is still living on a "ship to mouth" basis. British North Borneo and Sarawak have two ounces per head and are experiencing labour difficulties as a result.

India's Shortage

Burma's rice prospects are good. Although local shortages exist Burma had available in September about 28,000 tons in excess of allocations from her.

In Malaya and Singapore the rice ration was reduced in August and if ships arrive to schedule this ration can be maintained until the end of October. Malaya receives an extra 8,500 tons from the Burma surplus. Flour ration has been increased.

The Indian representative stated that in the Nadas province and Mysore state stocks were available for only six weeks; in Cochin and Behar for one month; in Bengal less than one month and in Travancore for one week. By October all areas, except the United Provinces, might be estimated to have supplies for only one month.

Labour Reactions

In the Netherlands East Indies the position in the eastern islands is good but on the east coast of Borneo there have been serious labour repercussions which have resulted in workers in the oil, coal and lumber industries being reduced to half-day shifts.

In Java and Sumatra they have been out of rice for over a week and no flour is available. The situation in other towns is considerably better.

The Siamese delegate, while admitting difficulties exist regarding the collection of supplies of rice, stated that his government was concerned about the situation and gave assurance that Siam would do all it could to increase the flow of rice.

H.K. Allocation

The conference decided on the following allocation which was approved by the International Emergency Food Commission in Washington of 28,000 tons of rice surplus in September from Burma:

Malaya 8,500; Hong Kong 6,500; Ceylon 9,200; and the Netherlands East Indies 3,200. Out of some further rice which is available in French Indo-China, 3,700 tons may go to Malaya and 2,000 tons to Borneo.

The conference also agreed to a shipping programme from South-east Asia sources for October based on an estimated availability of 70,000 tons.

This was against the monthly requirements totalling 128,000 tons under the IEFEC allocations and would provide for a

CHURCHILL TO SPEAK

London, Sept. 11. Before returning to Britain from his holiday in Switzerland, Mr. Winston Churchill will deliver an important speech on European affairs at the Zurich University on Sept. 19, the "Evening Standard" reports tonight.—Reuter.

Precious Stones Seized

Berlin, Sept. 11. All day yesterday a big force of British and American police intelligence officers were hard at work on "Operation Sparkler"—the tracing and seizing of all stocks of precious stones and metals deposited in various places in their two zones.

Figures of the yield are not yet available but official estimates put it at 60 to 75 per cent of the total target, which ran into several million pounds in value. Forty arrests were made in the British zone among hundreds of people interrogated and the American authorities reported that "hundreds of individuals have been apprehended and are still undergoing questioning."—Reuter.

Writs Against Squatters

London, Sept. 12. The Government is considering instituting proceedings for criminal conspiracy against the London Communists who organised the "squatters" (name for homeless people who seize vacant property) who moved into the Duchess of Bedford's house and Fountain Court in London.

"Squatters" have been active in various parts of England recently, particularly in military camps, which have been temporarily vacant.

Their activities in London during the last few days have resulted in action being taken by the Ministry of Works.

Today officials of the Ministry arrived at the Duchess of Bedford's house—a block of flats which was taken over by 1,000 "squatters" on Sunday—to remove furniture. The officials left after one of them said he had been threatened by an lion bar.

The police are on duty outside the house and by this evening no action had been taken by them.

Serious View

An official statement this afternoon said that the Government "take a very serious view of the forcible seizure and occupation by unauthorised persons of private premises in London, particularly as these are required for housing and other public purposes."

"This agitation has been instigated by the Communist Party and must result in hindering rather than helping arrangements made for the rehousing of those in need of accommodation. The Government are advised that both civil and criminal laws have been violated. Unless steps are taken to check these lawless measures the rights of ordinary citizens are endangered and anarchy may result."

The statement added that writs have been issued in the High Court on behalf of the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Health against "trespassers" in the Duchess of Bedford's house and Fountain Court and that a report of all facts has been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Police Watch

Writs for possession of the two properties concerned will be issued against 12 representatives of the "squatters" and the Government hope that the threat of proceedings may be enough to end such movements.

If the "squatters" do not go it may be necessary to issue writs against the head of every family of the "squatters."

The police all over the country have been ordered to watch property likely to be occupied by "squatters" and to deal with any situation that may arise.—Reuter.

Escaped Jews Retaken

Nicosia, Sept. 11. Two illegal Jewish immigrants who were stated to have escaped from the Nicosia Military hospital, were taken into custody by the police in Limassol.

This was the first indication that the two had escaped. It is thought that others may be at large in view of the statement by the camp authorities that they have been unable to take a roll call since the illegal immigrants were diverted here from Palestine.

The American woman journalist who was being held by the authorities with the Jewish illegal immigrants at Carados Camp was released this morning.

She had been found in the prohibited area. She claimed to have sailed from Europe on the "Four Freedoms," the ship carrying illegal Jewish immigrants to Palestine.—Reuter.

R.A.F. TRAINING IN RHODESIA

London, Sept. 11. Agreement on the main features of the air training scheme in Southern Rhodesia, accepted by the governments of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia, was completed today by the formal signing of the treaty.

The Air Ministry Mission, headed by Air Marshal Sir Roderick Hill, the Member of the Air Council for Training, visited Southern Rhodesia earlier this year to discuss the establishment there of arrangements for training pilots and navigators of the peace-time Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND EGYPT

Cairo, Sept. 12. Ismail Sidky Pasha, Premier of Egypt, said today that King Farouk's visit to Turkey, which has just been concluded, will have "good political results in both Egypt and Turkey."

"I am glad of the Royal visit, which will strengthen the relations between the Governments and nations," Sidky Pasha declared in an interview with the Associated Press.

Cairo newspapers did not comment on the visit.—Associated Press.

Boon Case Draws To A Close

London, Sept. 12. Colonel Halse, prosecutor in the court martial of Major Cecil Boon on charges of aiding the Japanese while a prisoner of war in Hong Kong, replying to the defence submission that there was no case to answer, said:

"I am not going to suggest that there is a prima facie case in the charge which alleges that Major Boon interrogated and procured for purposes of the enemy information regarding British artillery."

Mr. G. O. Slade quoted an article of the Japanese penal law, which stated that anyone resisting any order or command from any supervising guard, or escort, or prisoners of war, or disobeying such order, was liable to capital punishment or confinement for an indefinite period of not less than one year.

The question the court had to consider, he said, was whether Major Boon did what he was alleged to have done to ingratiate himself with the Japanese, or to kow-tow to them. Was it with intent to aid the enemy, or betray his duty to his country?

"We have had a welter of prejudice in this case and a welter of bitter witnesses," he added. "I submit that there is not a title of evidence."

BY EDGAR MARTIN

The court adjourned until tomorrow morning when the Judge Advocate will sum up on the counsel's submissions.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Sept. 12.

Ismail Sidky Pasha, Premier of Egypt, is to fly to Rhodes today to confer with King Farouk on changes in the Egyptian Cabinet. King Farouk is at present spending a holiday in the Mediterranean. The Premier is expected back in Egypt later in the day.—Associated Press.

Yugoslav Overtures To Italy

Paris, Sept. 11. Yugoslavia has "unofficially" contacted Italy to explore the possibilities of a bilateral settlement of the Trieste problem which, by establishing some form of joint sovereignty in Trieste, would remove the area from the over-riding authority of the United Nations.

In return for Italian agreement to such an Italo-Yugoslav "condominium," Yugoslavia would offer new guarantees and rights to the Italian population of Fiume and Gorizia (which under this plan would go to Yugoslavia) with some measure of autonomy for that part of the Istrian peninsula which is placed under Yugoslav sovereignty.

Contact has been on a high level and competent observers feel that these exchanges, however "unofficial," represent an attempt to reach an understanding, which would then be jointly presented for consideration by the Italian Political and Territorial Committee of the Paris Conference.—Reuter.

Yugoslavs Want Ships Back

New York, Sept. 12. Yugoslavia today asked the United Nations Economic and Social Council to take immediate action to restore 167 vessels which Yugoslavia claims are held in the United States zone on the upper Danube.

After Mr. Ernest Ponrose (United States) had proposed that full discussion of the Danube problems be permitted, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Alexander Ponomarev said, "it seems that the United States intends to raise the whole question of navigation on the Danube. This would drown the Yugoslav question."

Czechoslovakia submitted an appeal similar to Yugoslavia's regarding barges held by the Allied Control Commission.—Associated Press.

North-West Frontier Bombing

London, Sept. 12. The Foreign Office said today it had been informed unofficially of three fatalities as a result of the bombing of Northwest Frontier villages.

A spokesman said the deaths occurred as a result of accidental bombing outside an area which had been duly warned of impending punishment.

It said the villages were in an unadministered territory between Afghanistan and the Northwest Frontier provinces.

They are inhabited, the spokesman said, by a race which was "always out for loot and plunder."

He stated that the British method of dealing with the wild tribesmen first was to warn the inhabitants to evacuate, then to bomb watch towers and other fortifications.—Associated Press.

King Speaks To Greece

London, Sept. 12. King George of the Hellenes declared in a proclamation to the Greek people last night that "the peace of the world" depended on their ability to rebuild their national unity.

The King said that Greece's vote to restore him to the throne "should be interpreted as a solemn injunction to put a final end to a longstanding division which has weakened our nation and presented us abroad in a false light."

In his first public statement since the plebiscite the monarch, who soon ends his second exile, said of his strife-torn realm, "political normality today cannot be understood in any other sense than the universal and sincere recognition of the rules of a democratic regime and the unshakable resolve to apply its provisions and laws equally and without favour."—Associated Press.

Jerusalem, Sept. 12.

A moving ceremony, attended by 50,000 Jews, took place today when a large urn with ashes, the remains of a number of Jews burnt by the Nazis in a Polish extermination camp, was buried in Tel-Aviv. A Jewish anti-Nazi party, composed of the camp in 1940, taking the ashes with him.—Associated Press.



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Baseball & Softball Bats	each	£1-10	Billiard Cue	£1-10
Billiard Cue	each	£1-10	Billiard Cue Case	£1-10
Billiard Cue Case	each	£1-10	Cricket Net	£1-10
Cricket Net	each	£1-10	Eyeshade	£1-10
Eyeshade	each	£1-10	Golf Clubs Iron & Woods	£1-10
Golf Clubs Iron & Woods	each	£1-10	Medal Ribbon per inch	£1-10
Medal Ribbon per inch	each	£1-10	Playing Cards	£1-10
Playing Cards	each	£1-10	Racket Headcover	£1-10
Racket Headcover	each	£1-10	Rugby Ball Case	£1-10
Rugby Ball Case	each	£1-10	Table Tennis Net	£1-10
Table Tennis Net	each	£1-10	Tennis Net	£1-10
Tennis Net	each	£1-10	Tennis Net Adjuster	£1-10
Tennis Net Adjuster	each	£1-10	Volley Ball Net	£1-10
Volley Ball Net	each	£1-10	Cricket Boots	£1-10
Cricket Boots	each	£1-10	Running Shoes	£1-10
Running Shoes	each	£1-10	Tennis Shoes	£1-10
Tennis Shoes	each	£1-10	Football Goal Nets	£1-10
Football Goal Nets	each	£1-10	Hockey Inner Guards	£1-10
Hockey Inner Guards	each	£1-10	Golf Tee	£1-10
Golf Tee	each	£1-10	Tomahawk	£1-10
Tomahawk	each	£1-10	Pyjamas Gents Silk Emb.	£1-10
Pyjamas Gents Silk Emb.	each	£1-10	Pyjamas Gents Poplin	£1-10
Pyjamas Gents Poplin	each	£1-10	Pyjamas Ladies Silk Emb.	£1-10
Pyjamas Ladies Silk Emb.	each	£1-10	Ladies Underwear	£1-10
Ladies Underwear	each	£1-10	Cliff Links	£1-10
Cliff Links	each	£1-10	Face Towels	£1-10
Face Towels	each	£1-10	House Coat Silk Emb.	£1-10
House Coat Silk Emb.	each	£1-10	Kimonos Silk Emb.	£1-10
Kimonos Silk Emb.	each	£1-10	Necktie Dragon	£1-10
Necktie Dragon	each	£1-10	Scarf	£1-10
Scarf	each	£1-10	Sports Jersey	£1-10
Sports Jersey	each	£1-10	Football Boot Laces Patent	£1-10
Football Boot Laces Patent	each	£1-10		

JUST ARRIVED—from GREAT BRITAIN

G. S. BROTHERS

11 Hankow Road, Kowloon. TELEPHONE 56913.

\$25 FOOD PARCELS BY POST \$32

Chosen with an eye to the needs of those at home—strongly packed, wrapped in Sinalkraf—insured—your money back if they fail to arrive.

Parcel No. 2—\$25	Parcel No. 3—\$25
1 — 1 lb. tin Drippings	1 — 2 lb. tin Honey
1 — 1 1/2 lb. " Jam	1 — 14 oz. " Condensed Milk
1 — 1/2 lb. " Camp Pie	1 — 1/2 lb. " Meat Pie
1 — 1/2 lb. " Mixed Fruits	1 — 12 oz. pkt Mixed Fruits
1 — 1/2 lb. " Cocoa	1 — 1/2 lb. " Jelly Crystals
1 — 14 oz. " Condensed Milk	1 — 1/2 lb. " Pastry Mixtures
1 — 1/2 lb. pkt Jelly Crystals	1 — 1/2 lb. tin Plum Pudding
1 — 1/2 lb. tin Sunshine Milk	1 — 1 1/2 lb. " Peach Jam
2 — Cakes Palmolive Soap	1 — 1/2 lb. " Hampe Meat Paste

Alternative packages available, from \$25.00 to \$32.00
For further particulars call, write, or phone:—

UNITED CIRCLE TRADING COMPANY
Room 60, Third Floor, French Bank Building
(Banque d'Indochine) Side Entrance
Tel. 25541. Queen's Rd. Cen tral (opposite Battery Path).

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



BOB: BOOTS, THANKS FOR MAKING SUCH A GRAND GUY! I GOT TH' JOB!



The Real Reward



BY EDGAR MARTIN



Jerusalem, Sept. 12.

A moving ceremony, attended by 50,000 Jews, took place today when a large urn with ashes, the remains of a number of Jews burnt by the Nazis in a Polish extermination camp, was buried in Tel-Aviv. A Jewish anti-Nazi party, composed of the camp in 1940, taking the ashes with him.—Associated Press.

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CL 5.

Woman On An Unusual Charge

Kong Keng, a Chinese woman, appeared before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday on an unusual charge — attempting to prevent justice by tampering with the body of Au Yeung, who was on the point of death.

Inspector Soutar, who is in charge of the case, stated that Au Yeung, a young girl, had been beaten while her hands were tied behind her back. After the beating, the child went on to the roof, from which she fell to the ground. Defendant is alleged to have loosened the strings which bound the child's hands.

The incident took place on Sept. 9, at Aberdeen Street. The case was remanded for three days.

Junk Gambling Charge

A floating gambling house on board a junk off Cheung Chau harbour was raided by Police resulting in the arrest of four Chinese at midnight on Wednesday.

Before Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Lee Yiu was charged with keeping a common gaming house on board the junk, while Chuen Kei was charged with allowing the boat to be used as a gambling house.

Two others, Choi Kun and Lo Kun, charged with gambling, were absent and had their bail of \$250 extended.

First and second defendants were remanded until Sept. 16. Bail of \$150 each was allowed.

Expensive Joy Ride

While a lorry was parked in Connaught Road Central outside the Tung On Wharf and the owner absent, Chan Hung, a coolie, thought he would try his skill in driving. His venture proved a costly one, for before he had proceeded ten feet, he crashed into another lorry.

The damage to the lorry which he was driving and the lorry into which he crashed amounted to \$2,000 and Chan Hung found himself before Mr. F. X. d'Almada yesterday, charged with driving without a licence and driving a lorry without the owner's permission.

Addressing the accused, Mr. d'Almada said: "In my opinion, you have committed a very grave offence. You have not only caused damage, but also might have caused somebody's life. You are fined \$100 or one month's imprisonment." S. I. Chan pleaded guilty.

PORTER SOLD TICKETS

A Kowloon-Canton Railway porter was charged before Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with selling five railway tickets, not being authorised to do so. Accused who pleaded guilty, was fined \$10.

HEALTH RETURNS

The latest Health Returns show three cases of cholera, all fatal, 34 of malaria (22 fatal), 31 smallpox (15 fatal) and 61 tuberculosis (42 fatal). During the week a total of 850 births were registered. Deaths registered numbered 312.

TREASON CASES REMANDED

Ghamand Singh, Jassa Singh, Mohammad Asgar and Lau Kwang Yan, charged with High Treason, were remanded for one week when they appeared before Mr. F. X. d'Almada yesterday. Mohammad Sadiq, Wadumull Chhatulani and Cheng Kwan, alias Ai Chai Cheng, charged under the Defence Regulations, were also remanded for one week.

Described by Mr. George She as an enemy to society, Chan Sun was fined \$2,000 or 18 months' imprisonment for keeping an opium den at No. 16 Chiu Loong Street, 1st floor. A sum of \$142, representing the night's takings up to the time of the Police raid, was ordered to be put into the Poor Box.

Appointment Of Chinese To Government Posts

Reading Of Bills

A bill to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1939, and a bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for the safety of places declared to be protected places" had their first readings at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations Ordinance, 1912," had its second and third readings and was approved by the Council, and the bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding H.K.\$100,751,065 to the public service of the financial year ending 31st March, 1947," had its second reading after which the Hon. the Financial Secretary, Mr. C. G. S. Follows, proposed that the third reading be deferred to the next meeting of Council following the publication of the amended estimates as recommended by the Select Committee.

BROTHEL CHARGE

Yung Sing Fa, charged with keeping a brothel at No. 53 Gloucester Road, 1st floor, was fined \$250 by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday. There were two girls, two Indians and a British Serviceman on the premises at the time of the Police raid. Mr. She told defendant that it would be best for her to leave the Colony before she got into further trouble.

CKS Doing Good Job For Services

CKS are well known and most welcome initials to all service men and women. They stand for Combined Kinematograph Services, who, in South East Asia Command, show films of all kinds to two and half million service people a month.

Some of the film shows are free, for some there is a nominal charge of 10 cents, and they are not old films either, often by the aid of CKS men in distant outposts know as much about the latest films and film stars as any town dwellers. CKS show to Royal Navy, Army, Air Force, with special attention to Hospitals and distant border units, and they even go out by boat to the islands. No British shows are given within three miles of a commercial cinema.

At Hong Kong Major Wagstaff, R.A., is in command of the Company serving Hong Kong and the New Territories, Japan, Malaya, and Batavia. His second in command is Captain Townsend, R.A., and a pillar of the whole organisation is W/O. Johnstone R.A.O.C., a young man of 24 who knows all there is to know about cinematograph equipment, and is reported that with a pair of pliers and a few feet of wire he can build a complete wireless set. He is a busy man, as not only does he look after all the CKS equipment but if he has any spare time he is generally found to be helping out

RECORDED MUSIC

There will be the usual weekly programme of recorded music at the Forces Education Centre, St. Joseph's College, Kennedy Road, Hong Kong, today at 8 p.m. Programme:—Overture "Ruins of Athens"—Beethoven, Piano Sonata in G Major—Scriabin, "Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring"—Bach, Symphonie Poem "Don Juan"—R. Strauss, Symphony No. 32—Mozart, Symphony No. 4 in E Minor—Brahms, Civilians as well as services are invited to attend.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include H. Lee Hollingsworth, Capt. W. Bray, Lt. J. P. Endean, Lt. M. Van der, Lt. R. Smith, Lt. R. Dunn, Lt. R. Marsh, 9/30, C. McKim, T/50, Lt. J. Simms, Capt. J. Hughes-Jones, R. Woodward, P. G. Shaw, F. G. Cousin, G. Mack, H. T. Owen, H. Dall and H. J. Casey.

Departures from the Peninsula Hotel include Prof. and Mrs. K. R. Dyer, E. B. Anderson, D. Murchie, T. H. Blanche, T. G. Chinn, Capt. R. Kropke, Capt. L. J. Manton, Tu Chieh, Capt. J. L. Gillette, C. G. Mubliston, D. J. Villa, R. A. Munn, W. J. Westwood, J. N. Greer, G. W. R. Marchant and K. G. Beer.

A woman and a man, Chan Sab and Wong Kuen, were each fined \$40 by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for unlawful removal of 100 catfish of flour from Saigon to Kowloon.

The appointment within the current financial year of a number of Government servants of Chinese race to posts formerly held by Europeans in the Education Department, the Medical Department, the Police Force and the Public Works Department was promised by the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, when he replied to a question put by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo C.B.E., in Legislative Council yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo's question was:

"Will Government specifically give details of 'European' posts in, for example, the Education, Medical, Police and Public Works Departments to which it is likely that Chinese and other local-born officers have been, or will be, appointed in 1946-47, bearing in mind that the estimates of expenditure of these four important Departments of the Government Service form a large percentage of the total Estimates of the Colony?"

The Honourable Colonial Secretary replied:

"It is not yet possible to estimate with any accuracy the number of vacancies which are likely to occur in European posts during the present financial year as in a number of cases the Colonial Office Medical Advisers are not yet in a position to decide whether officers will be fit for further duty in Hong Kong."

Government Policy

"It is, however, possible to state that 22 vacancies are expected in the European establishment of the Education Department and it is hoped that it will be possible to fill not less than one half of these vacancies by the appointment of members of the Chinese staff."

"As regards the Medical Department recommendations for the appointment of two Chinese doctors to posts formerly held by Europeans are at the present time under consideration. Certain other proposals for the replacement of European officers are being considered, including the replacement of 10 European Nursing Sisters by Chinese Nursing Sisters. The total number of vacancies caused by the retirement of European Officers is not yet determined, but the policy is to appoint qualified Chinese candidates, as opportunity occurs, to the majority of the posts which have hitherto been held by Europeans."

Police Force

"The establishment of Chinese Sub-Inspectors in the Police Force has been increased from 44 to 87 and it is proposed that officers who prove themselves to be in every way suitable should be given opportunities for further promotion. With this object in view three posts, Local Inspector, Local Chief Inspector and Local Assistant Superintendent, have been provided for in the current Estimates."

"In the Public Works Department the Engineering Staff is up to establishment. There are, however, vacancies for Architects and enquiries are being made as to whether local candidates with the necessary qualifications can be found to fill these vacancies."

REVOLVER IN SOCK

Acting on information, the Police arrested Lok, Chung, who had a fruit stall at the junction of Lee Yuen Street West and Queen's Road Central. Defendant admitted having a revolver and took the Police to No. 6 Sai Street, 2nd floor, where a revolver was found concealed in a jilfary sock.

Defendant said that he had bought the revolver from two British soldiers for \$30 and intended to take it to his village. Defendant was fined \$250 or six months by Mr. She.

A 31-year-old coolie, Wong Cheung, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for receiving 83 tin plates which were stolen from a house at Canton Road. Sub-Inspector Askew prosecuted.

Wife Charges Husband With Cruelty

An allegation that her husband had "another woman" was made by Pun Yim Yuk before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when she charged her husband, Nguyen Xuen Dai alias Xuen Chun Dai of the French Bank, with having unlawfully been persistently cruel to her, his lawful wife, and his children.

Testifying, complainant stated that, under the influence of her mother, she was married to defendant some ten years ago. In October 1943, she went through a Christian marriage with her husband at St. Margaret's Church, Happy Valley, as both parties were Catholics. There were three children of the marriage, two daughters and one son, aged 8, 6 and 5 years respectively. Complainant claimed that defendant had been persistently cruel to her by grabbing her throat and shaking her nearly every day. Complainant further alleged that her husband was having an affair with a young lady, her godmother, whom he took to cinemas. Her husband never gave her support for maintenance. During September, she had only received \$40.

Entering the witness box, defendant denied the allegations and said that he earned only \$245 a month, which was handed over to his wife. Defendant said that the young woman referred to by his wife had been placed in his care and that he was her guardian. As a result of his wife's objections to the presence of this young woman in the house, he had, about three months ago, sent her away. Magistrate's Advice

Addressing both parties, Mr. She said that it was the spirit of

both Christian and Chinese marriages "to take one another for better or for worse, for rich or for poor. The trouble in this case has arisen from the fact that defendant, whose salary is \$245.00, is trying to feed five mouths with that sum. If the complainant were to change places with her husband, we would have a lot to hear about the difficulties of supporting a family. It is impossible to expect a husband to spend \$100 for the education of the children and yet have enough money to support them. I will therefore adjourn the case in the hope that you will both come to some agreement. If no agreement is reached, then I shall have to make an order. I must say a few words to the wife and ask her to be a little more sympathetic to her husband, because he has to feed the money and that is not so easy."

Complainant replied to Mr. She saying that it was not a question of money. She objected to her husband having another woman. Adjourning the case till 3.30 p.m. on Sept. 23, Mr. She said that he hoped the wife would not adopt so aggressive and militant an attitude. As her husband has said that the woman in question had gone, it was up to the parties to make a new start.

Trucks Back On Road

Kowloon's passenger-carrying trucks, which were taken off the road by order of the Police some days ago, are again operating following an arrangement arrived at with the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. and the Police.

The arrangement provides for 30 trucks to operate under the supervision of the Bus Company, and yesterday the full number was running. Traffic congestion, which was acute a few days ago when these trucks were off the road, has been relieved. The trucks are proving very popular and are well patronised by the public.

RICKSHAW COOLIES WARNED

Eighteen rickshaw pullers appeared before Mr. George She yesterday, charged with pulling unlicensed rickshaws while they themselves were unlicensed.

In discharging defendants with a caution, Mr. She said: "It is a year since the Japanese were driven out of Hong Kong and we don't want any of the irresponsible behaviour of the Japanese regime here. You, as well as the rickshaws which you pull must be licensed. Your rickshaws are being detained and steps will be taken to locate the owners." Inspector Sell prosecuted.

Swatow has been declared an infected place on account of cholera.

Readers' Letters

Useless Men?

Sir,—May I, as a former member of the British Police Force, take this opportunity of pointing out to you the total incompetence of the Chinese Constabulary.

Tonight I enquired of a street seller the price of twenty Chesterfield cigarettes and was shocked to hear the price given as one dollar. Calling upon the assistance of four policemen, I was disgusted to hear them verify the street seller's price.

After I had objected again all four admitted they had no idea of the correct controlled price.

What may I ask, is the use of employing such useless men as these?

MEMBER OF THE R.N.

An Alternative

Sir,—I was the correspondent who wrote to you some time back about the atrocious stuff called "butter spread" which is issued to us as part of our monthly ration. "Returned Mother" may be interested to know that last month we did not take up our butter spread ration but, instead, bought one of the large tins of margarine on sale everywhere at approximately the same price. It may not be nearly as good as butter, but it is certainly a great improvement on the so-called spread and with a little jam plumped on top, the children don't mind it at all—though they protested in no uncertain terms at the butter spread.

MOTHER.

The Anthem

Sir,—With regard to the National Anthem, I should like to express a different point of view to Mr. John Bull. I don't think the Chinese who ignore the Anthem at public places are doing it purposely. They have no knowledge that they are hurting others. Many of these Chinese don't know English and English customs. The Chinese philosophy of life is quite different from the British. Any thing the Chinese hold sacred may seem meaningless to the British. You can't expect all Chinese to behave as readily as the English. The complaints which had been published in your newspaper can't help much to improve the situation, because the majority of Chinese don't read English papers. What I want to suggest is that the Government should take the responsibility to make her Chinese subjects, here, understand the meaning of this common bond of National Anthem. Every Chinese should be required to put up an advertisement in Chinese, demanding all people to stand still during the National Anthem. This procedure is not to teach

them to have a good will to the National Anthem, but to teach them to have a good will to the British. The spirit of last year seems to have gone. The Democratic spirit has given way to that awful smugness and superiority complex so widely prevalent among the British in the colonies. The Old School Tie has returned more firmly entrenched than ever, determined not to recognise lesser breeds nor members of their exclusive club. I find British clubs where, for some reason, one cannot take a Chinese friend for a drink. Perhaps God knows why.

EXPERT TESTIFIES AT MURDER TRIAL

At yesterday's resumed trial before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, at the Supreme Court of Liu Yu-pui and To Kau for the murder of Sub-Inspector A. S. Farquhar, a witness, Inspector G. J. Perkins, said that in his opinion it was impossible for Farquhar to have shot himself.

Two other accused who, together with Liu and To will later face a charge of armed robbery, were called to testify for the Crown.

Both accused were advised by His Lordship that they were not obliged to answer any questions if they thought it might incriminate them in the robbery charge.

Lo Ching said he first met Ah Chi (the robber, who was killed by Inspector White) and through him he knew the first accused, Liu. Witness and Ah Chi spent the night previous to the robbery in an open opium den in Shanghai Street, while Liu joined them the next morning.

Fled Colony

Lo said Ah Chi informed him that they were going to commit the robbery that morning, and instructed him to call on Leung Lam and give him a dagger and a letter. Witness met Leung in a tea house and after handing the dagger and letter to him, both went to meet Ah Chi and the first accused.

All four went to No. 381, Nathan Road, second floor. Witness said he and Leung were armed with a dagger, while Ah Chi and Liu each had a revolver. While others were ransacking the flat, witness said he noticed

someone look down from the third floor. Witness said he then gave warning to Ah Chi and Leung to run while he himself walked out. On reaching the street, he saw a police car coming to a stop opposite the house.

He went to To Kau's house and informed him of the failure. With To, he immediately crossed the harbour and after spending the night with a relative they both left for Canton, where they were arrested later.

Leung Lam told the Court that he opened the door to admit Inspector White and S/I Farquhar. While his hand was being grabbed by Inspector White, Leung said he saw Ah Chi coming out of a room and warned him not to resist Farquhar. He heard a shot, after which he saw no more of S/I. Farquhar and Ah Chi.

All that time he did not know where the first accused, Liu was.

Examination of Weapons

Inspector G. J. Perkins said that he examined all the four revolvers (Inspector White's, S/I. Farquhar's, Ah Chi's and the one found on the verandah) and the bullets extracted from S/I. Farquhar's body. He testified that the two bullets found on the deceased officer's body were those from his own revolver.

To Mr. Hinesing Lo for the accused, witness said that it was possible the gun might have been fired accidentally during the struggle, but he did not think it was likely that the other shots could have been fired accidentally.

To His Lordship, witness said that it was impossible for S/I. Farquhar to shoot himself judging from the positions of the various wounds.

Sub-Inspector Wheeler said that he heard a number of shots. To Mr. E. H. Sainsbury, Assistant Crown Solicitor, witness said that it was possible, but highly improbable, for someone to escape through the roof because he was guarding the door leading to the front staircase all the time except perhaps for two minutes when he turned around to locate the sound of the firing. The case was adjourned to this morning.

H.K. Trade Figures

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department reports that imports of merchandise into the Colony of Hong Kong during the month of August, 1946 amounted to a declared value of \$80,338,189 as compared with \$52,153,700 in the month of August, 1939.

Exports totalled a declared value of \$85,633,962 as compared with \$44,772,065 in the month of August, 1939. Imports during the first eight months of 1946 amounted to a declared value of \$520,853,200 as compared with \$403,779,775 in the first eight months of 1939; and exports totalled \$418,611,255 as compared with \$380,435,009.

PAWNSHOPS REOPEN

Twenty-six of the Colony's 77 pawnshops have signified their readiness to reopen for business on Oct. 1, it was learned from the Guild yesterday.

The position of the others is uncertain but officials of the Guild expect at least half the original number to reopen by Oct. 1. The rest will either adopt a wait-and-see attitude or close down entirely for lack of funds. Others may find it more profitable to dispose of their premises.

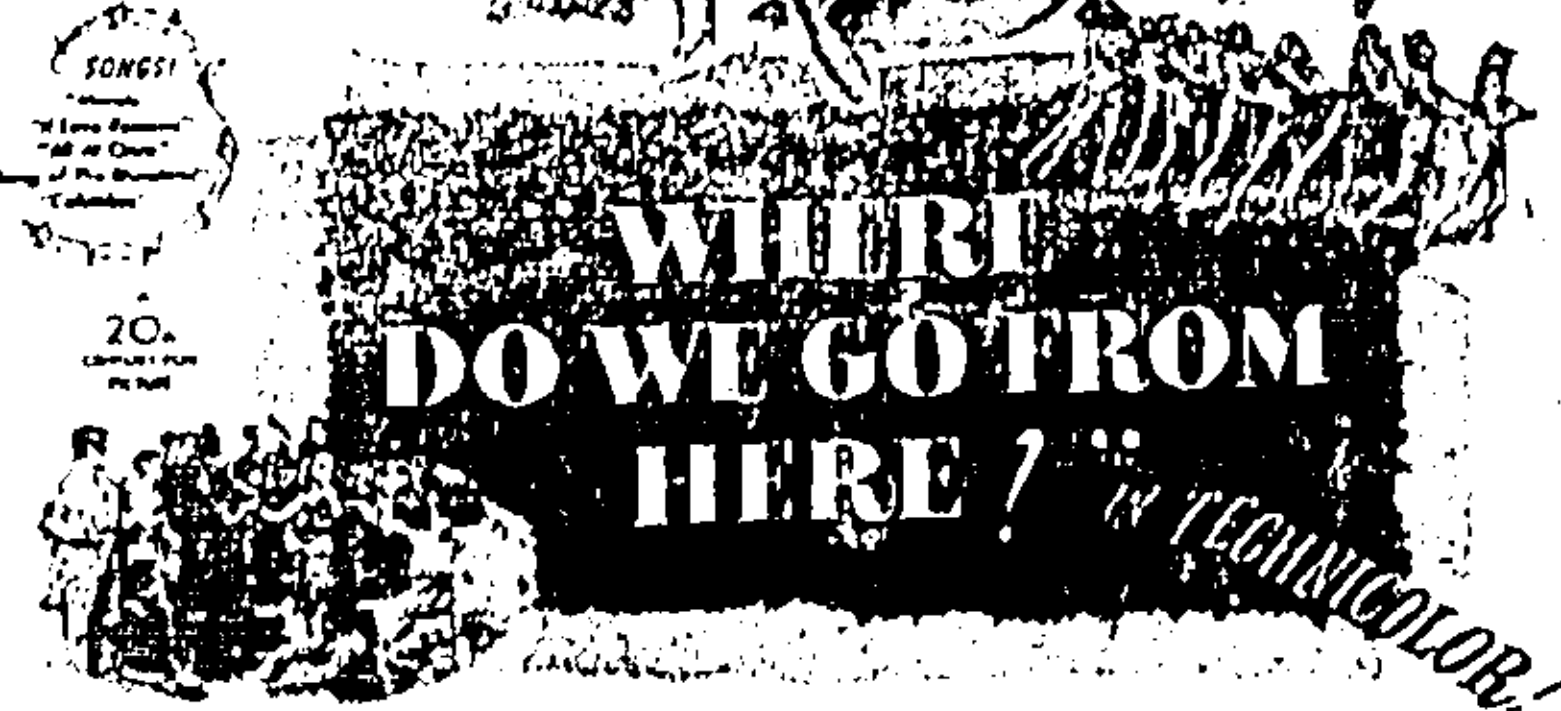
I certainly don't. I was taken, however, by a Chinese friend to a Chinese club where I was made to feel perfectly at home. None asked me what school I had been to or my social or financial position. You people lost a lot of potential support in the late war by your pre-war attitude of superiority. I thought last year from what I saw here, you had learned your lesson and would profit thereby but apparently not. NON-BRITISH VISITOR.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.DON'T MISS JUNE HAVER'S FIRST PICTURE
HERE!

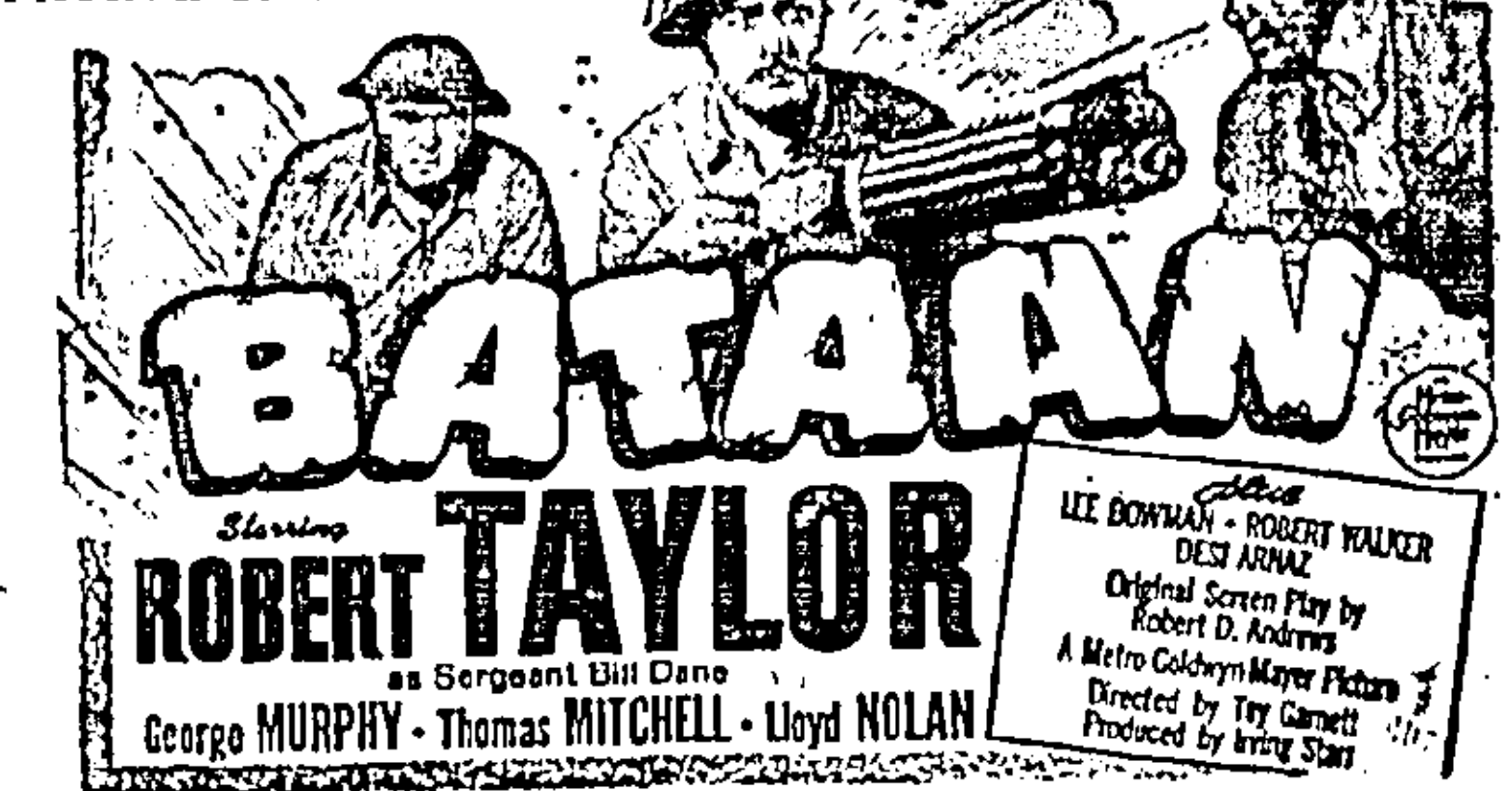
Fred MacMURRAY

Joan LESLIE

June HAVER

AIR **KINGS** AIR
CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

STIRRING SAGA OF A
PATROL OF 13 HEROES!SHOWING
TO-DAY**ORIENTAL**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.00-9.30 p.m.The amazing and romantic exploits of the
daring but glamorous lady famed in legend
and story throughout the West!LAST
FOUR
SHOWS
TO-DAY**LEE THEATRE**AT
2.30
5.15
7.20
9.30
P.M.TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG. GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

RITA HAYWORTH — LEE BOWMAN

IN
"TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT"
TO-MORROW
GARY COOPERIN
"SERGEANT YORK"**CHINESE
ART
GALLERY**DEALERS OF CHINESE
PAINTINGS
AND
CURIOSTHE BANK OF CANTON
Bldg., 1st fl., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.**RIOTS ENQUIRY**Calcutta, Sept. 11.
The Bengal Government to-
day appointed a commission to
enquire into last month's riot-
ing between Hindus and Mos-
lems in Calcutta in which over
3,000 people were reported killed.
Mr. Patrick Spens, the
Chief Justice of India, is to**MAJESTIC**SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
The story of 4 fates... 8 lives
...any one of which could
be Yours!**"FLESH AND
FANTASY"**Starring
Charles BOYER
Edward G. ROBINSON
Barbara STANWYCK
Betty FIELD
Robert CUMMINGS
Anna LEE
A Universal PICTURE
NEXT CHANGE**"ONCE UPON A TIME"**preside over the commission,
which will investigate the
causes of the disturbances in
Calcutta between Aug. 16 and
20, and the measures taken to
deal with them.—Reuter.

India On Brink Of Civil War -- Jinnah

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, said today that India stood on the brink of a ruinous civil war which could be averted only by prompt and sincere action and skilled diplomatic negotiations.

Jinnah told interviewers today that the recent bloody riots in Calcutta and Bombay were "undoubtedly symptoms of the nearness of civil war all over India and of the pattern that such civil war might follow."

He declared that India is now in such a dangerous position that the remedy must lie with those at the top of the British Government.

Jinnah added that "the underlings have brought us to the point where we face two choices and only two. One is the choice of civil war, which would ruin Hindus and Moslems and the nation alike, and from which I hope we can be spared although we are nearer to it than most people seem to be able to realise and be willing to admit."

Good People

"The other choice is a peaceful settlement through negotiations among the leaders of this country and the highest authorities in Britain. This would have to be a conference in which good people instead of face-saving individuals would be the paramount consideration."

"It would have to be carried out in calm surroundings with sincere determination, honesty and skill," he declared.

Jinnah said more was at stake than just the future of India and added:

Russia Not Approached

"This is the sort of situation that breeds world wars. Britain is alienating 100,000,000 Moslems with her present policies. Does that not seem to be a dangerous thing for the peace of the world when one considers what happened elsewhere? I am not negotiating with Russia, nor am I hoping to negotiate with Russia for her intervention in the affairs of India," he said.

"Any such story is nonsense. A recitation of the lessons

DREAM COMES TRUE

Campbelltown, Argyllshire, Sept. 12.

Satisfying a popular juvenile dream, the village school caught fire today and 250 pupils went on holiday at 11 p.m. The police said that the children themselves started the blaze.—Associated Press.

Secret Atom Report

Chicago, Sept. 12.

A hitherto secret section of the atomic bomb report of the joint Chiefs of Staff, recommending preparedness against nuclear attack on the United States, was read to the American Chemical Society today by Colonel Bradley Dewey, President of the Society. Dewey also declared that the bomb, instead of destroying civilisation might shorten future wars but he favoured using it to outlaw war.

Dewey read: "National security dictates adoption of a policy of instant readiness to defend ourselves against any threat of an atomic weapon attack at any time and adherence to this policy until it is certain that there can never be an atomic war."

"One enduring principle of war is not altered by the advent of the atomic weapon. Offensive strength will remain the best defence. Therefore, so long as atomic bombs conceivably can be used against this country, the Board urges the continued production of atomic material and research and development in all fields relating to atomic warfare."—Associated Press.

which history teaches does not constitute an invitation to some foreign power to do certain things," he declared.—Associated Press.

Monty On The Bomb

Washington, Sept. 12.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery said today he believed that the role of the atomic bomb in warfare still remained to be worked out. The British Chief of Staff told a news conference that the weapon made its appearance on the battlefield "at a pretty late stage."

He added: "No doubt it is going to have an effect on future wars but to what extent remains to be seen."

Lord Montgomery was introduced by General Dwight Eisenhower as "one of the great soldiers of this war."

Lord Montgomery said there was no reason to think tanks and other armour will disappear from the battlefields of the future.

A Chinese correspondent asked his opinion of the role played by Russia in the war. He replied "terrible."

"There was a great movement from the West led by General Eisenhower and a great movement from the East led by General Stalin. They met!" he finished.—Associated Press.

TITLES TO GO

Budapest, Sept. 11.

Hungarian titles like duke and baron will disappear under a new Government decree abolishing titles and ranks as contrary to the spirit of the new democracy.—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Make your comment as sharp as you like," suggests a Buffalo player. "We certainly got to a bad enough contract—down six tricks! But what caused the trouble?"

North, Dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.
S—A K 8 7 6 4 3 2
H—10 5
D—9 6
C—6S—Q J 9
H—2
D—K J 8 4
C—Q J 7
4 3S—10
H—A 9 8 3
D—A Q 10 5
C—K 10 9 2The bidding:
North East South West
1S 2H 3NT Pass
4NT Pass 5H Pass
5H Pass 5NT Pass
6H Pass 6NT Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass

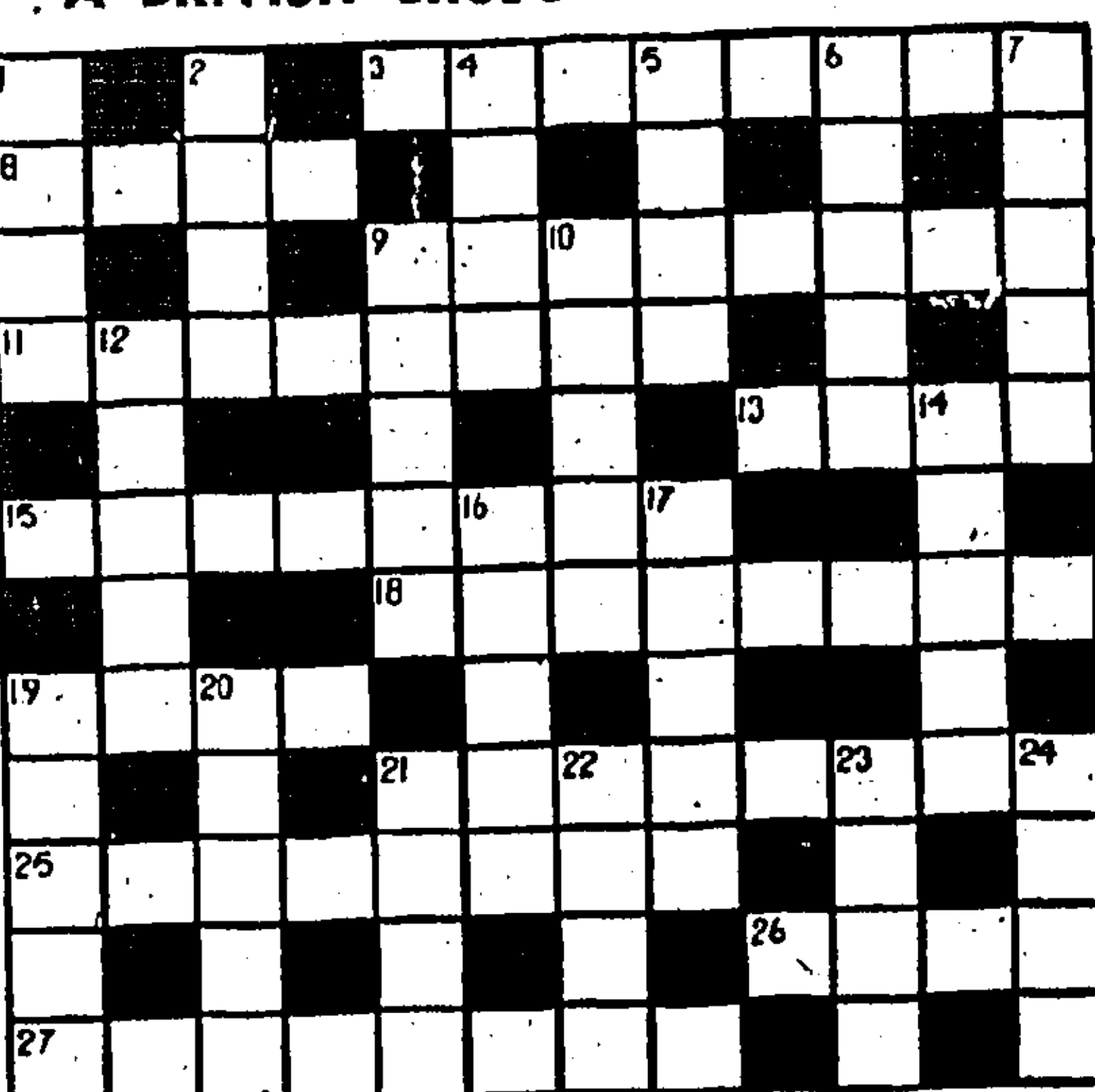
To be perfectly frank, we think the hand was so badly bid that it's worth printing only as a horrible example of what can happen when a player has so little confidence in his partner that he disregards all warnings and storm signals. We don't think that North bid well, but South's bidding was really inexcusable. (We were asked to be sharp, so we're not mincing words.)

Instead of bidding three no-trump, to begin with, South should have doubled two hearts for penalties. North would not let the double stand, but a sound contract of four spades would easily be reached. But even if South referred, not to double two hearts, he should have bid only two no-trump. North would then bid four spades, which South should pass.

To turn our attention to North, the opening bid was sound enough despite the high-card weakness, but the slam try of four no-trump was optimistic to the point of rashness. South showed two Aces by bidding five hearts (Blackwood convention) and that forced North to the unmakeable contract of five spades.

Right here was where South, not satisfied with having overbid already, decided to play the hand at no-trump at any cost. He should have trusted his partner to have a spade suit good enough to need no support. Bidding five no-trump was bad enough, but when North bid six spades, South should have let bad enough alone.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

3. Unenlighten—15. N.C.O.
ed. 18. Banish.
6. Utter defeat. 19. Fellow.
9. Feign illness. 21. Guilding.
11. Executed. 25. Yankee.
13. Fewer in 28. Related.
number. 27. Came back.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Perish; 4. Tanks; 7. Consumer; 8. Nomad; 9. Duster; 11. Umpire; 13. Presume; 15. Livery; 18. Trier; 19. Omission; 20. Tenor; 21. Giants.
DOWN: 1. Paced; 2. Inset; 3. Humdrum; 4. Turnip; 5. Submerge; 6. Spades; 10. Sheridan; 12. Melting; 13. Patent; 14. Up-roar; 16. Vista; 17. Yanks.

Down

1. Seize. 9. Field-officer. 10. Souvenir. vive.
2. Quieten. 10. Licit. 17. Fruit. 21. Jetty.
4. Spur. 12. Memorable. 19. Seat of. 22. Tardy.
5. Latin poet. era. authority. 23. Black.
6. Corner. 14. Glossy fabric. 20. On the qui- 24. Squad.
7. Wearies.

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"KWEIYANG" Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 16th Sept.
"TSINAN" Shanghai Noon 16th Sept.
"FOOCHOW" Shanghai 2 p.m. 17th Sept.
"NANCHANG" (No Passengers) Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin 2 p.m. 19th Sept.

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"NANCHANG" Singapore & Saigon 15th Sept.

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"THESEUS" 22nd Sept. do
"SAMOA" 28th Sept. do
"SAMAFRIC" Early Oct. do
"ANTIOCHUS" Early Oct. do

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London, Sept. 12.

With morning newspapers describing the Anglo-Argentine economic talks as having broken down or on the verge of a collapse, an informed Argentine source said that if and when the failure was confirmed a month to month agreement might be reached for continued import here of Argentine meat and export of British products to the Argentine.

There also were reports, neither confirmed or denied, that the British Government hoped to start a fresh series of conversations each dealing with the individual subject of its trade and financial relations with Argentina some time after the Buenos Aires mission returns here empty handed as it is now generally expected.

A representative of a large export concern said the effect of ad-hoc tariffs already are being felt with an increasing number of cars and trucks earmarked for export to Argentina left on the docks.—Associated Press.

New York Exchanges

New York, Sept. 11.
American A/C Sterling 4.03-9/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.82, 27.85, France 84, 84 1/4, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 24.15 offered, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04b, 4.05a, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02 1/2, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.29, China 3.32b, 3.38b, Argentine (Official) 29.78, Argentine (Free) 24.78 offered, Brazil 5.45, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.35, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 5.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 5.08, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.50n, Guatemala 109, Holland 37.78, 20.00, 20.53, Peru 15.50, Uruguay 56.00b, Venezuela 29.90, Netherlands West Indies 53.05, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 98.000, Swiss Bank Notes rate 28.00, 30.00, Belgian Franc 2.28, 2.28 1/2.—Reuter.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 11.

Stocks negotiated a steady rally in the market with leaders enjoying a recovery of 10 points or more of recent slump losses. The ticker tape was as much as four minutes late during the first hour. Prices then subsided and dealings slowed. There was another rush of buying orders in the final half hour and the recording machinery again lagged as many pivots pushed to the best levels of the day at the close. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 shares. Eastman Kodak jumped 40 points at the start on a single sale, retreating, however, to finish with a net gain of 10 1/2 points. Norfolk and Western added 5 points. Santa Fe, Allied Chemical and International Harvester were up 3 points or better.

Reversal of the downswing was attributed to short covering and bargain hunter demand on the idea the list was substantially oversold and was due for an about face.

Dow Jones averages:
Stocks 62.71, 29 Industrials 172.13, 15 Rails 50.36, 10 Utilities 34.78.
Adams Express 15 1/2, Alaska Juneau 5 1/2, American Can 88 1/2, American Smelting 40, American Telephone 17 1/2, American Tobacco 81, American Waterworks 17, Anaconda Copper 37 1/2, Aviation Corporation 7 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 22 1/2, Barnsdall 22 1/2, Bendis Aviation 34 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 34 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 23 1/2, Borg-Warner 43 1/2, Canadian Pacific 15, Chrysler 93, Colgate 47, Commercial Solvents 21 1/2, Corn Products 62, Dupont 219, Electric Light & Power 10 1/2, General Motors 55 1/2, General Electric 39, Goodyear 59, Goodyear 58, Homestake Mining 38, International Harvester 82 1/2, International Paper 42 1/2, International Tel & Tel 19 1/2, Johns Manville 12 1/2, Kennecott Copper 44, Montgomery Ward 68, National Distillers 23 1/2, National Lead 20 1/2, New York Central 17 1/2, Packard Motors 7 1/2, Pan-American Airways 15, Pennsylvania RR 32 1/2, Radio Corporation 10 1/2, Real Silk 20, Republic Steel 28 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 37 1/2, Schenley 68 1/2, Sears Roebuck 30 1/2, Shell Oil 81, Socony Vacuum 15, Southern Pacific 43, Standard Brands 110, Standard Oil of Calif 5 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 65 1/2, Studebaker 23 1/2, Union Bag 27, Union Carbide 93, U.S. Rubber 60 1/2, U.S. Steel 71 1/2, Westinghouse 27, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 20 1/2.—Associated Press.

NEW YORK STOCK LOSSES

New York, Sept. 12.

Wall Street statisticians studied figures of the New York Stock Exchange which disclosed that from July 30 to Aug. 30 listed stocks on the big board dropped \$4,782,027,387 to a total quoted value of \$74,850,288,520.

In other quarters the September loss up to including Sept. 12 was approximately \$9,200,000,000. From the 15 year high of May 28 last, the total shrinkage in quoted values was roughly set at more than \$15,000,000,000 by financial commentators.—Associated Press.

Exchanges In London

London, Sept. 11.

On New York 4.02b, 4.03, Montreal 4.02, 4.04, Zurich 17.34, 17.36, Stockholm 14.47, 14.50, Buenos Aires unquoted, Brazil 75.4410, Brazil (allies) unquoted, Uruguay unquoted, Belgium 167.50, Paris & French Empire 479.50, 480.30, Syria 881, 885, Liebon 98.80, 100.20, Swiss Bank Notes 171.25, 175.00, Netherlands West Indies 7.56, Netherlands East Indies 10.68, 10.70, Holland 10.63, Panama 4.02, 4.04, Denmark 19.32, 19.36, Prague 201, 202, Norway 19.98, 20.02.

Forward Rates: One Month: United States 1/2 p, 1/2 D, Canada 1/2 p, 1/2 D, Switzerland 1/2 p, 1/2 D, Sweden 1/2 p, 1/2 D, Paris 40 cents, 40 cents, Holland 1 cent 1 cent.

Bank of England Clearing Rates: Madrid 44.00, Italy 71.25, Free Market Rates: India 17.94, 18.00, Australia 125, 125.50, New Zealand 124.37, 125, South Africa 100, 100.50, Teheran 128, 130, Alexandria 97.376, 97.025, Singapore 2/4-1/2, 2/4-1/2, Hongkong 1/2-1/16, 1/3-1/16, Philippines 8.10, 8.15, Rangoon 1/6-1/16, 1/6-1/16, Shanghai unquoted.

Special A/C Rates: Lima 20.10, 20.16, Lapaz 168.62, 170.32, Valparaiso 100.025, 101.500, Turkey unquoted.
Central American A/C Rates: Mexico 10.45, 10.45, Bogota 7.00, 7.00.—Reuter.

U.S. COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

Cotton futures turned mixed in afternoon trading after prices rallied as much as \$3.25 in early dealings. Increased hedge selling and commission house profit taking were factors in the turn-around. Futures closed 95 cents to \$3.15 a bale higher.

March 35.86, May 35.08, July 35.16, Oct. 35.07.
New Orleans cotton futures closed \$2.35 to \$3.05 a bale higher. Oct. 35.15, Dec. 35.18, March 35.04-36.00, May 35.04, July 35.03-07.—Associated Press.

Chicago, Sept. 11.

Grain futures fluctuated throughout the session although extreme losses were reduced on moderate late buying.

The down prices were attributed to the failure of the local Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase wheat this week and forecasts of bumper crops.

Wheat closed on losses of 1 1/2 to 3 cents with January \$1.94 1/2. Corn was off 1/2 to 1 1/4 with January \$1.25.
Oats, September 77 1/2.—Associated Press.

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S.S. "MARINE FLIER" 21st Sept. Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

S.S. "HAMILTON VICTORY" 22nd Sept. San Francisco and Los Angeles.

S.S. "NONPAREIL" end Sept. New York and Boston.

S.S. "MARINE LYNX" early Oct. Shanghai and San Francisco.

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ARRIVALS

S.S. "KWASANG" from Tientsin, Tsingtao & Keelung 10th Sept.

IN PORT

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S.S. "EMPIRE FARAH" Kowloon Dock.
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M.V. "KAFIRISTAN" arrd. from Melbourne discharging Kowloon Wharf No. 1. Commenced load for Shanghai 13th Sept. and for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide early October.

S.S. "PERIOD" due from Sydney 25th Sept.

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S.S. "BENRINNES" loading for London 2nd half Sept.

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Grim Story Of British P.O.W.'s

Tokyo, Sept. 12.
In cold, precise words, a British Colonel related to the International Military Tribunal here today the Japanese mistreatment of United Kingdom prisoners which resulted in the deaths of 3,000 of 7,000 men in seven months.

Colonel Cyril Dalrymple told the court that within 10 weeks of leaving Singapore for jobs on the Japanese Burma-Siam railroad, more than 1,500 of the 7,000 men contingent died. Of the remainder, he said, "only 700 were still going out to work, of whom half were sick men."

Men who fell ill while working on the railroad were given the most primitive medical treatment, Dalrymple said, 1,600 British troops were marched into camp in May of 1943 to begin work. "More than 1,200 were dead by November," he said.

The Colonel told how sick men were piled together, how tropical ulcers were treated only with banana leaves, how men awoke in the morning to find companions next to them dead.

Common Sight

"It was a common sight to see dead men lying across live ones and I regularly saw from six to 10 dead bodies lying outside the hut awaiting disposal after having died during the night," he told the court.

Earlier, Wild had testified that while thousands of prisoners died in the grueling work amidst the jungle heat and filth, only one of the 250 Korean guards perished.

(Other British prisoners who lived through this ordeal have said the Koreans were far more savage and brutal in their treatment of prisoners than the Japanese.)

Japanese commanders ignored Allied officers' pleas to move the sick men so they would not have to toil in the jungle, Wild told the court. The sick prisoners were treated as if well and forced to "work on jobs that killed them," he declared.—Associated Press.

Mr. Jinnah Seeing Viceroy

Bombay, Sept. 12.
Mr. Jinnah, Moslem League President, has accepted an invitation from Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, to discuss the political situation in India. He is probably going to Delhi on Sunday.

Well-informed quarters said that the Viceroy was very anxious to impress on Mr. Jinnah the seriousness of the situation created by the League's threat of "direct action" and by the recent Calcutta disturbances, which resulted in a reported death toll of over 3,000.

It is also believed that the Viceroy wishes to place before Mr. Jinnah the view that the recent broadcast appeal for cooperation by Pandit Nehru, Congress President and leader of the new all-Indian interim government, which the Moslem League refused to join, deserves serious consideration.—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1946.
VARIETY REQUESTS
ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.—Daily Programme Summary, 12.30 p.m.—Victor Young and His Orchestra.

1.00 p.m.—News: Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Loud and Funny"—Variety.

1.30 p.m.—Nelson Vallin and Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—Glenn Miller's Orchestra with Dinah Miller.

7.00 p.m.—"Old Times"—Variety.
7.30 p.m.—Piano Parade: Charlie Kuna.
7.50 p.m.—Studio Talk by Rev. Fr. T. P. Ryan, S. J., Acting Director of the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry on "The New Government's Vegetable Marketing Scheme."

7.45 p.m.—Vocal Duets: Anna Kleger and Webster Booth.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.15 p.m.—"Bernadette to the Stars"—ENYA.

8.30 p.m.—Variety Requests.
8.50 p.m.—"Tales and Rhymes" Musical Comedians.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.05 p.m.—"A Choice of Colour".
10.25 p.m.—S. B. O. Wireless Singers.
10.55 p.m.—S. B. O.—"Grumpy"—On-choirs.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

NEW BRITISH ARMY

Washington, Sept. 12.
Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, disclosed today plans to mould the post-war British Army on the American pattern in important respects.

At a press conference, he mentioned the American Chief-of-Staff system as one he was introducing into the British Army, having seen its advantages during the war.—Associated Press.

Emma Sees Her Man

Nuernberg, Sept. 12.
Frau Goering saw her husband today for half an hour and is to have daily interviews of 30 minutes with him until the International War Crimes Tribunal meets on Sept. 23 to pronounce its judgment on Hermann Goering and 20 other Nazi major war criminals.

The wives of other prisoners who are expected to see their husbands under the Tribunal permit, providing for a 30-minute daily meeting, include those of Frank, Doernitz, Raeder and von Ribbentrop.

Frau von Ribbentrop, wife of the former Nazi Ambassador to Britain, has already arrived at Nuernberg.

Rudolf Hess, who, as Hitler's deputy, made a solo flight to Britain in 1941 and who is generally regarded as being near insanity, has refused to see his wife.—Reuter.

Istanbul, Sept. 12.
Large detachments of police and military today broke up a demonstration of several thousand students of Istanbul University, in protest, according to the leaders, against the alleged killing in Yugoslavia of Moslem Yugoslavs of Turkish origin.—Associated Press.

Shipping Strike May Hit India

New York, Sept. 12.
India, already facing possible collapse in her rationing system through lack of grains, may, as a result of the shipping strike here, lose much of the 234,000 tons scheduled for shipment from the United States this month—at a time when America is reaping the biggest aggregate grain harvest in history.

Half a million seamen are out and have been striking for a week. The deadlock is complete, and box-cars, once considered the bottleneck, are rolling grain across the United States to the ports where none of it can leave.

The India Famine Emergency Committee here issued a special bulletin tonight to spotlight the crisis. "It is estimated that at least 224,000 tons of grain in addition to the present commitments must be loaded for shipment to India this month if a general collapse of her rationing system is to be averted," the bulletin said.

This is almost as much again as the United States September quota, the bulletin said, was the only large shipment booked for India this month from any country.

Meanwhile an Agriculture Department spokesman in New York said the strike made the prospect of meeting the quota "more and more dubious every day," and the Department, ironically, said that the final harvest estimates showed an all-time record of crops of wheat—almost all gathered in—and corn, which is still maturing. The oats crop is also expected to be

On the invitation of the Royal Danish Aero Club, 51 members of the Royal British Aero Club will fly to Denmark to take part in a Flying Day on Sept. 22.—Associated Press.

Istanbul, Sept. 12.
The Anatolia news agency today denied official press reports that two Turkish planes had been lost after flying over the Turkish coast.—Reuter.—Associated Press.

Naval Officer Criticised In Boarding Incident

Singapore, Sept. 12.
Incidents connected with the embarkation of 306 first-class passengers on the steamer Camerona, under the command of the Divisional Transport Officer, have drawn a representative, Mr. S. K. Chettur, which criticises the behaviour of the naval officer conducting the embarkation.

In a written statement, Mr. Chettur said that passengers assembled as instructed at 9 a.m. on Sept. 9 but were not allowed to embark until sweepers were signed on.

"At 11.30 a.m. I learned from the shipping agents that sweepers would be signed on at 4.00 p.m. I immediately sent a representative to the deck to inform the waiting crowd of first-class passengers of this change in arrangements. About 5.15 p.m. the embarkation began."

"The Indian public naturally resented being made to wait in this manner from 9.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. and many had no transport to go back and come again. The process of embarkation was very much complicated by the unfortunate attitude of one of the officers of the Principal Sea Transport Officers' Office (said to be of a lieutenant-commander's rank), who was consistently rude to the Indian passengers."

Hit Child

"The first incident was when the naval officer pushed a sweeper who was leaving the gangway and the latter left his sandals on the gangway. One of the staff unwisely threw the sandals at the Indian passenger and hit a small child. The Indian gentleman, who naturally resented the injury done to his child, got very annoyed and threw the sandals back into the gangway. Thereupon, one of the European staff with a lathi is

alleged to have jumped from the gangway and attempted to assault the passengers. This was luckily prevented.

"The second incident was between Mr. R. K. Bannerjee of the Congress Medical Mission and a European officer of the Principal Sea Transport Officers' Office, who holds the rank of a lieutenant-commander. The latter is alleged to have assaulted Mr. Bannerjee while he was going up the gangway with his luggage in both hands. He caught Mr. Bannerjee by the neck and knocked him against the iron rails of the gangway. He was rescued by Miss S. Ryan, a Government of India officer of the Welfare Bureau, who informs me that the crowd of passengers would have retaliated on this officer but for the intervention of other Indian passengers."

Stowaways Found
"It is quite clear considerable blame is attached to the shipping company for their inability to make satisfactory arrangements to ensure the embarkation of the passengers at a proper time and secondly, against the staff of the Principal Sea Transport Officers' Office present at the gangway."

I watched their behaviour myself and I am satisfied their general attitude was one of indifference to the comfort of the passengers waiting and there was a lamentable lack of courtesy on their part towards the respectable passengers."

The Camerona sailed from Singapore on Tuesday morning but was back in port late in the afternoon to land 155 stowaways afterwards sailing on Tuesday night. "The stowaways appeared today in court when the majority claimed trial and cases were adjourned. A few pleaded guilty and were bound over.—Reuter.

Washington, Sept. 12.
Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson today confirmed reports that the Office of Price Administration will increase sugar prices "in a day or two."—Associated Press.

London, Sept. 12.
Lord Brabazon of Tara, former Minister of Aviation and the first English aviator, was elected President of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale today.—Associated Press.

French Assembly Vote Of 273 To 273

Paris, Sept. 11.
By a dramatic 273-273 vote, France's Constituent Assembly are deadlocked on the question of whether to let the nation decide, in a referendum, the method of selecting its legislative representatives. The commission's report opposes such a referendum.

The Radical-Socialist and MRP voted in favour of the Communists and Socialists in opposition. The vote sent the proposal back to the commission for re-study.

"The people want to be consulted on a question which so gravely involves their destiny," warned pre-war Premier Edouard Herriot, Radical-Socialist leader.

"If you do not give them the occasion to speak out, you will have only confused votes on the constitution."

"As a matter of fact, the hostile votes will be, for the most part, only a protest against the election law, to which the people do not want to submit any longer, now that they understand," Herriot said. Behind the assembly's debate was the important question of whether voting procedures should be maintained at single lists, or changed to mixed lists, which in turn might affect the fate

of France's big three parties at the ballot box.

France's present deputies were elected by single list balloting. That is, the voters were confronted by a series of lists of candidates from various parties. The voter could only vote for one list, or in other words, for only one party.

Supporters of the referendum want mixed list voting. In this case, the voter could, if he desired, vote for several candidates from different parties.—Associated Press.

AID FOR INDIA

Washington, Sept. 11.
Fifty thousand tons of Canadian wheat will be shipped to India this month, Mr. A. L. Guris, the Food Adviser to the Indian Agency-General said that Canada allocated six shiploads of wheat in response to a request for all possible aid for India. Since the vessels will sail from Canadian ports their departure will not be hindered by the American shipping strike.—Reuter.

SPORTS SECTION Huddersfield's Big Win Over Derby

London, Sept. 11.
Huge crowds again flocked to Football League matches played today. Over 50,000 were at Wolverhampton, and the games at Manchester, Everton and Newcastle each attracted over 40,000.

NORTH-SOUTH MATCH

Scarborough, Sept. 11.
Close of play scores in the cricket game between North of England and South of England were: North of England 277 (Sellers 50, E. Edrich 53 not out, Young six for 60). South of England: 21 for one.—Reuter.

Woodcock To Meet Gus Lesnevich

London, Sept. 11.
Gus Lesnevich, world cruiserweight champion boxer, has impressed British sports writers with his fine shape as he tunes up for next week's bout with the British heavyweight champion, Bruce Woodcock.

They still remember the great battle earlier this year, when Lesnevich scored a technical knockout over Freddie Mills, Woodcock's foremost British rival. Lesnevich's manager said today that Gus had never been better in his life—"Win or lose he will put up the fight of his life against Woodcock."

Woodcock plans to return to the United States as soon as possible after Tuesday's fight.—Reuter.

Cardinals Lose To Phillies

New York, Sept. 12.
Southpaw Oscar Fudd pitched Philadelphia to a 9 to 4 victory over the National League leading St. Louis Cardinals.

The second place Brooklyn Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds battled to a 19 inning scoreless tie before darkness halted the game. It was the longest scoreless game ever played in the major leagues.

Playing over the last 12 innings Boston and Chicago battled to a 3-3 17 inning tie which also was called because of darkness.

Pittsburgh handed the New York Giants a double defeat, winning the first game 7 to 6 and the second game 7 to 6.

In the American League Detroit staged a five run uprising in the first inning including Hank Greenberg's 33rd homer with two on base to hand the League Leading Boston Red Sox third straight defeat, 7 to 3.

Another five-run blast, this time in the sixth inning, gave the Chicago White Sox a 6 to 1 victory over the Washington Senators.

Cleveland easily beat the New York Yankees, 11 to 2.

Scores:
National

St. Louis R. H. E.
Philadelphia 4 9 0
Brooklyn (Called 19th darkness) 3 (tie)
Cincinnati 3 (tie)
Chicago (Called 12th darkness) 3 13 1
Boston 3 8 1
Pittsburgh (1st game) 7 9 0
New York 6 10 2
Pittsburgh (2nd game) 7 9 2
New York 5 8 2

American
Boston 3 7 1
Detroit 7 8 2
Washington 1 8 1
Chicago 6 11 2
New York 2 9 3
Cleveland 11 10 0
(One night game.)
—Associated Press.

HOCKEY GAMES WANTED

An invitation has been received by the Officers' Hockey team of 180 Indian Infantry Brigade to visit Macao for games against the Macao Hockey Club.

Local teams or representative teams are requested to communicate with the Education Officer, (Tel. 36051), as soon as possible. The Officers will make the necessary arrangements concerning grounds etc.

Huddersfield Town, the only team in the first division without a point before the match with Derby County, showed marked improvement. McShane, signed from Blackburn Rovers yesterday, scored Huddersfield's opening goal in the 12th minute, which laid the foundation for a big win.

Manchester United and Blackpool maintain their positions at the head of the League. The United played attractive football in out-playing Liverpool, while Blackpool scraped home at Portsmouth.

Newcastle United, by virtue of their win against Coventry, went to the top of the Second League.

Results of games played today were:

First Division

Bolton	3	Stoke	2
Charlton	5	Sunderland	0
Everton	3	Arsenal	2
Huddersfield	5	Derby	2
Manchester U.	5	Liverpool	0
Portsmouth	0	Blackpool	1
Wolves	1	Villa	2

Second Division

Luton	3	Millwall	0
Newcastle	3	Coventry	1
Plymouth	1	Chesterfield	0

Third South

Palace	1	Brighton	0
Exeter	4	Aldershot	1
Notts Co.	0	Bristol C.	3
Queen's Park	2	Oxford	0
Reading	2	Torquay	2

Irish Cup (2nd Round)

Coleraine	3	Cliftonville	1
Linfield	5	Dorrony	0

Glasgow Cup

(Semi-Final)
Partick 2 Third Lanark 3

Scottish "B" Cup Final

Raith 2 East Fife 3
(played on a home and away basis).—Reuter.

CHESS DUEL IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Sept. 12.
The Soviet chess-master Paul Keres today outplayed the American, Reuben Fine, in the opening game of the United States-Russia chess duel.

Keres won in 32 moves, the game lasting four and a half hours with Fine resigning the game at the 32nd move. The Russians have one point to none for the Americans.

The main match opens here tomorrow. Keres' duel with Fine began one day early because Fine received word he should return home immediately.—Associated Press.

CONTROL BOARD DECISION

Sydney, Sept. 12.
The number of matches the Indian cricket team will play in Australia in 1947 and 1948 is still under consideration, it was announced today at a meeting of the Australian Cricket Board of Control.

The Board decided to reimpose the player-writer and player-broadcaster ban for the forthcoming tour of the English team. The ban also applies to the Australian test selectors, Bradman, Dwyer and Ryder.—Reuter.

MINIATURE SOCCER

The Hong Kong Miniature Football Association are organising a number of football games in aid of the Chinese Women's Welfare Association (Hong Kong and Macao) Funds.

The following are the games arranged:—
Monday, Sept. 23—Canton v. Association (6 p.m.).
Tuesday, Sept. 24—Canton v. A European team (6 p.m.).
Wednesday—Canton v. Hong Kong (6 p.m.).

Prizes of admission:—\$30.00 for the series, \$5, \$1 and 50 cents.

Rugby Union result: Bristol 8 Weston-super-Mare 5.—Reuter.

Barney Ross In Trouble

New York, Sept. 12.
Barney Ross, 37-year-old former holder of two world boxing championships and as a marine corporal, a hero in the Guadalcanal campaign, today voluntarily surrendered to Federal authorities in order to take a drug addiction cure at the Public Health Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky.

Ross told newsmen that "through no fault of mine," he began taking drugs after being hospitalized at Guadalcanal for shock and malaria. He said "a couple of friends of mine, corporals in the service, who meant me only good, began giving me treatments for the shock I suffered."

Ross, who won numerous military honours for his Guadalcanal services, was placed under technical arrest on charges of illegal possession of drugs. He was then brought to the office of United States Attorney John McGohey, who said he would expedite the fighter's admission to Lexington Hospital.

McGohey explained that because the hospital was crowded, voluntary submission to arrest was the only means Ross had of gaining admission. He said Ross would not be arraigned and no bail would be asked.

"It required a lot of moral courage for a man in Ross' position to have taken the step he has," McGohey said.

Ross, who won the world's lightweight championship in 1933 and the welterweight crown in 1934, said: "About a year after I was discharged, the awful headaches came back and I had a return of malaria. I resorted to the old treatment (begun by his comrades in the service) but not being a doctor, I soon began to feel I was getting into deep water. For that reason, I want to be cured."

"Because I have been a champion, I suppose I am the idol of a large number of kids, and I don't want to disillusion them by winding up as a drug addict," he declared.—Associated Press.

Bobby Locke Heads Field

Sudbury, Middlesex, Sept. 11.
J. R. Kenn, of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, failed to qualify in the Southern eliminating contest here today in the "News of the World" £2,000 match play championship, which begins at Hoylake on Sept. 25.

Playing below his best form, he had a second round of 80 for an aggregate of 158. He was in good company for two former British Open champions, Alf Padgham and Arthur Havers also failed to get inside the limit aggregate of 150.

The South African champion, Bobby Locke, headed the 23 qualifiers with 140, having a final effort of 69 today, which equalled the course record.

Henry Cotton, who also took 69, was second with 141, while the Australian, Norman von Nida, with 72, was third with an aggregate of 142.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR OLYMPICS

London, Sept. 11.
The sub-committees preparing for the 1948 London Olympic Games have settled down to rapid work on their tremendous task, Mr. E. J. Holt, Secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, told reporters today.

The committee include those responsible for technical arrangements, reception and hospitality, finance, entertainment arts and the housing committee, which faces one of the toughest assignments in post-war London. Its primary task will be to find accommodation for at least 5,000 athletes. Mr. Holt was confident that, with goodwill from the British Government, this would be possible.—Reuter.

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